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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Gen. Oris's despatch to Washington, giv ing an account of operations in the southern portion of Luzon, continues the story of American occupation begun with the recent advance into the North at the cessation of the rainy season. Industry and civil government are now reviving from Manila to Aparri. Before long the same will be

true of the provinces south of Manila. The military arm of the United States, from the War Department to Gen. Orts. his lieutenants and the men in the ranks, is accomplishing the task set for it in the East with singular rapidity and success. And throughout the United States, understanding and approval of its work steadily expand.

The Canals.

The one question that the members of the Legislature and the voters and taxpayers of New York have to ask themselves about the proposed improvement and enlargement of the Erie Canal is this, simply:

Of what advantage is it to the people of this State to build, at their own expense, a waterway for the cheaper transportation of Western grain?

There are those who call themselves friends of the canals who will object to the question in this form, but it is, nevertheless, impartially framed, and it will be recognized as such the more it is studied. Nine-tenths of the business of the canal is the transportation of grain and the other products of the West from Buffalo, where they have been left by the lake steamers, to the seaboard. And it is beyond question that the canal in its present state is ample for the needs of merely local traffic. No one thinks that any bigger or deeper canal than exists is necessary for the boats plying in the trade between Rochester and Syracuse; and as the money to build a new canal would be raised wholly by New York people, the cost concerns them and no one else. The canal problem is as our question puts it. A good deal of light is expected to be thrown upon it by the report of Governor Roose, VELT'S Canal Commission, to which he alluded in his annual message to the Legislature, and which is nearly due. However, certain important facts are obvious concerning the canal system, and it is proper at this time to state them clearly, that people may have them in mind when the detailed report of the commission is up for discussion.

a time, and a long period of time, when it was very decidedly to the advantage of the people of New York to own a waterway such as has been described. When the Erie Canal widened and deepened, and for many years after that, it was not only a vast improvethe Western country and the sea. Railroads were then not even in their coaches and ox teams disappeared. It played the chief part in building up New York's interior cities and towns, like Utica, Syracuse and Rochester. The traffle and travel of the great West poured through it, leaving golden dollars as it passed. For over half a century, indeed, the canal was, both directly and indirectly, an immensely profitable institution. Up to 1882 it paid into the State Treasury over \$42,000,000 more than was expended upon it. Since that time, when the canals were made free, this balance of profit has been nearly, if not entirely, absorbed, and so far as direct income and outlay go regarding the Erie Canal, the State is now upon an even keel.

But it is equally certain that conditions are now not at all as they were when the Eric Canal was built an I flourished, New York was then in the same position as it would be to-day if there were but one railway from the Western country to the of New York. Five systems of railroads now go from Buffalo to New York, to say nothing of other parallel systems in various parts of the country and Canada, and the scientific improvements and economies upon these railroads have so cheapened the cost at which the Western products can be carried over them and so accelerated the speed of their journey, that the canals have for many years played a very insignificant part in the transportation business. Last year, for instance, which was a season of great commercial activity, the traffle on the Eric Canal was about 2,700,000 tons, while that on the New York Central and Eric Railroad system alone was over 45,000,000 tons; while less than a score of new canal boats were built during the year. So great has been the economy in railroad management that no one doubts that within a little time, perhaps during the coming year, freight can be carried over the railroads in our State for the almost incredibly small sum of one need the mind of a trained logician to un. They must be statesmen of large ability derstand that any proposed improvement | and perfect probity. it is to be in any degree effective.

prices for them. It does not require mathematical ability to show that those urging the further expenditure of money upon the Erie Canal must prove to the New York people how the profit in the and why the expenditure should be merely a State concern rather than a national one. Those pointing out the advantages 2 oo of the Canadian canals and the great

pains and expense to which the Canadian DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 Government is now going in order to increase and enlarge them, should be careful to observe also that it is the National Government which is undertaking this, and that no Canadian thinks of asking his particular province to build the canals alone. In the third place, it is certain, as has been

> partially indicated, that the sum required to make the proposed new canal effective will be enormous. No illusions on this score should be entertained, nor do we fear that any illusions will be entertained after the Canal Commission has made its report. There is not the slightest doubt that the Canal Commission will say plainly, as the investigating committee of our Produce Exchange has said, that no money at all should be spent upon the canals if enough is not going to be spent to make a good and big job of it We believe that the Canal Commission will recommend the building of what will be a barge or small ship canal, containing at least fifteen feet of water, by means of which grain can be carried from Buffalo to New York for a cent a bushel or less, or for three-quarters of a mill per ton mile. It will involve, of course, an enlargement of locks and docks and the acquirement by the State itself of docking facilities in this city so as to lower the present extraordinarily high docking and lighterage charges here. It is largely because of these high charges, owing to the necessary and insuperable fact of the great cost of land in New York as compared with other cities, that the present expensiveness of canal operations is due. But this is another story. The execution of the proposed programme will cost at least \$50,000,000, and might very well cost double that.

We point out what may be called the antecedent considerations of the question, which should be borne in mind when the matter comes up for decision.

Bryan, the Imperialist.

Evidently Col. BRYAN is getting nervous. There are too many Democratic expansionists, especially in the South, to which both self-interest and the memory of the old Democratic policy of annexation make the Colonel's anti-expansion homilies unwelcome. So the Colonel, whose totem is the eel rather than the lion, wriggles away from himself, so to speak. In an interview at Minneapolis he asserts that he is an expansionist, and gives his present reasons for objecting to the annexation of the Philippines:

extension of the limits of the republic mean by that the extension by the addition of contiguous territory nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this republic, it is my belief that they should be taken in. Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this Government, there the limits of the republic may be extended. The Filipinos are not such peo-In the first place, it is certain that, whatple. The Democratic party has ever favored the ever the situation is at present, there was extension of the limits of this republic, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory.

These were Col. BRYAN's opinions Wednes day. He may have altered them since was built, years afterward when it was He is retreating nearly as rapidly as his admirer, AGUINALDO. Objection to the Philippines because they were not conment over all other means of communica- tiguous territory has been common among a person to whom a thing is entrusted for tion and transportation in our State, but the Democratic anti-imperialists. It is our safekeeping. The distinction is a fine one, urged this objection, but of his speeches there is no end and our memory may be at intancy, and the Eric Canal did all the fault. At any rate, he is now for expanbusiness. When it was completed stage sion, contiguous and uncontiguous. He wants to "take in" any people intelligent enough to form a part of the United States. This is rather vague, but shows a generous mind. The Colonel is willing to annex intelligence anywhere from Greenland to Guinea, but the Filipinos are not intelligent

enough to be taken in. Very well, Colonel. Then, why have you been making such a pother about self-government for the Filipmos? If they are not intelligent enough to be capable of becoming a part of a self-governing republic, how can they be intelligent enough to be an independent self-governing republic? Is intelligene : necessary to self-government here and unnecessary in the Philippines?

The Colonel's bosom expands for expansion, but he will not consent to holding the Philippines as subject territory under a colonial government. Phrases, mere words, Colonel! Why, the District of Columbia is subject territory and not unhappy at its lot; and "colonial government" defines Atlantic and that wholly within the borders absolutely nothing. Alaska would be governed no differently if it were called a colony. A colony may have as much of the apparatus of self-government as it can

But who tells the Colonel that the Philippines are to be held under a colonial government? He had better wait until Congress determines what form of government they shall have. Whatever that form may be it cannot be less republican than were the beginnings of American rule in the Louisiana territory.

The Colonel's campaign against expansion seems about over. We shall not be at all surprised to find him saying, in a few months, "while originally opposed to the retention of the Philippines, I bow to the will of the majority." And in a few months more he will be asseverating that he annexed them himself. A very mobile man, the Colonel.

A Statesman Among Malays.

Senator BEVERIDGE says that the men we send to administer civilized government in the Philippines must be the most perfect mill per ton per mile. It does not administrators our country can produce.

in the canal must be such as to compete | In the great island of Borneo, which is with this improvement in the railways if almost within sight of our new possessions, such a man once appeared in a critical time. In the second place, it is certain that and the results of his work are seen to-day whatever may be the benefit that the people among the 300,000 Malays whom he of New York State will derive from addi- reduced to order, and upon whom he conferred the blessings of peace, protection benefit will be derived from it by the people of the Western States and by the people of the United States as whole. If the people of the United States as a whole. If the people of the States are desire to spend such as sun of money upon the Eric Canal as to enable Western grain to be carried into New York city several cents a bushel cheaper than it can now be carried, it will, of course, increase the Western farmer's profit on his product in just that sum. And the people of the whole country will take the same interest in this whom he held to a rigid accountability, as ever struck so effective the latter raise good crops or poor a blow for civilization. The secret of his Western farmer's profit on his product in just that sum. And the people of the Western sa, for instance, whether a blow for civilization. The secret of his was knocked down by a Chicago automobile.

The foundation of T. as Statebeed was and inoffensive, except for the protection in the protection of the whole to a repealed, but should be made more static in its requirements used in the requirements used in the requirements used the responsibility. He put an end to piracy, stamped out rebellion completely, introduced civilized laws and administered then through native chiefs that sum. And the people of the whole country will take the same interest in this work and the protection of the protection of the whole the protection of the protection of the whole to a rigid accountability. He put an end to piracy, stamped out rebellion of the protection tional expenditure, a very great deal of ferred the blessings of peace, protection

crops and get high prices or low great success was that he entered that land of wild, unruly people in the spirit of the enlightened statesman and not of the ad-

venturer. Knighted by Queen VICTORIA in recognition of his great work, Sir JAMES BROOKE operation accrues to the people of the State lived to see the independence of Sarawak, and the present Rajah, his nephew, rules a peaceful land whose prosperity is steadily increasing, the external trade of which now amounts to over \$6,000,000 a year.

The story of Sarawak's substantial prog ress is one of the many facts that fortify Senator Beveribge's opinion as to the vast commercial possibilities of the Philippines. In that little corner of Borneo, less than a third of a million of natives, living under an honest and enlightened government, have developed a trade with other nations that is one-fourth as large as that of the vast Philippines under the miserable régime of Spain. The archipelago is far richer in natural resources than Sarawak, and if its trade were as well developed in proportion to population it would exceed largely the entire foreign commerce of China.

The privilege and duty have come to us to give the Filipinos peace and security and a chance to rise; and we have every reason to believe that the blessings of good government and wise direction will do as much for them and make them as useful to the world as in the case of men of their own blood in Barawak.

South Dakota and the Dictionary. "South Dakotan in New York" thus

warms his hands at an old fire : "To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It does do my heart good to see the word 'pettigrewing' and 'a pettigrew' in The Sun. I didn't know they had travelled so far East. In my State everybody from Sloux City to Camp Crook knows them, and pretty much everybody, except a few silver cranks, uses them, on occasion. When I left Sioux City, tw weeks ago, they were quite the thing in society. 'M: So and So is about the biggest pettigrew I ever did see. 'Willie's mother says to her little boy : "Don't

"But you have missed one use of the word 'petti-In the northeast counties-and probably elsewhere-it is used as an adjective. 'He looks very pettigrew,' 'a very pettigrew thing to do,' &c. Why aren't the words in the dietic paries? Many are that have not as good a right to be.

"NEW YORK, Jau 12"

The dictionaries will not long be without these admirable vocables. We shall find in the next edition of the Century and of the Standard definitions somewhat like these:

RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW) & person deficient in intellect; a niuny; a ninnyhammer, lurdan, lob, lout, joiterhead There is no pettigrew like an old pettigrew.'-

"PETTIGREW (pet-i-gro) n. (From the surname of

Hat Creek Herald. PETRIGREW v. inirans. To be a pettigrew; to play the pettigrew.

'For the cud ye now are chewing Is remorse for pettigrewing.'
- Abel Sinkensoner, Voices of the Ozarks, 1, 16. Perrionew o. Like a pettigrew; weak in intellect, ridiculous, contemptible.

The very pettigrewest pettigrew in Populism, that Congress of Pettigrews.' - Windcave Von Populi." Thus will the memory of statesmanship be enshrined in literature.

Depositary and Depository.

The compositors and proofreaders of all the newspapers. THE SUN not excented insist on calling the banks in which Government funds are deposited depository banks. The statute on the subject says: "That all associations under this act when design

nated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treas ury shall be depositaries of public money, except ceipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary."

In conformity with the statute, the Congressional Record invariably spells the word "depositary." The Century Dictionary defines "depository" as a place where anything is deposited, and "depositary" as but Congress has made it, and it should be respected by law-abiding citizens.

The movement for restriction of the Fifth avenue traffic has acquired the burly advocacy of the Hon. RANDOLPH GUGGEN-HEIMER, President of the City Council. Mr. Guggenheimer favors restriction. A great many others favor restriction. A great many are also opposed to restriction, but, taking one consideration with another, restriction is well worth trying. Try it and see how it works.

If New York were to be remade to-day, a grand boulevard for the accommodation of pleasure traffic, or traffic other than commercial purely, would be provided as a dictate of common sense. So far as it is possible to obtain that in the Fifth avenue, which runs south to Washington Arch, let

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK of Missouri is said to be writing a novel. He has imagination enough to compose a romance. If he and divers other Bryanites of the blue-hot school would put into novels the fertile invention which they waste upon finance and political economy, every man of them could turn out a larger 1 st of works of fletion than stands to the eredit of Father DUMAS.

On Wednesday THE SUN asked the Wash. ington Post, one of the three leading partisans Rear Admiral Schley, if it was a party to the fraud practised by SCHLEY in publishing a portion of Hoboson's correspondence which seemed to excuerate him from a serious accusation in connection with the Brooklyn's loop, while suppressing the portion that confirmed his guilt. The Post makes an answer that is an evasive nothing.

Perhaps the Philadelphia Times, the second of the trio referred to, may think the time for acknowledgment has come.

The appreciation of Revere for the men who went from that town to the vere for the men who went from that town to the Spanish war was last evening publicly demonstrated in the town hall, in the presence of a large and ender and under the anaptee of men who served in the War of the Rebellion.

Each Spanish war veteran was presented with a modal.—Hoston Hereld.

From the modest town of Revere the Empire State may well take guidance in the treatment of the Empire State's veterans of the Spanish war. Give every man a medal!

Opponents of the Horton law, under which professional boxing is now conducted. have made much of a ridiculous interview attributed to the Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR., chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, in which Mr. ODELL, who had seen the fight between DIXON and McGovers, was represented as denouncing the law, not because the small men aforesaid had fought, but because they had not fought. It was a "fake," in which

on the night when he was to "unveil a parallel" at a Jackson Day ban-quet where BRYAN. CARTER HARRISON and Gen. Jon Don of Wisconsin spoke mighty sentences. The Hon. CATO SELLS is one of the sternest foes of the Octopus. Does he believe that that automobile singled him out by accident? Can he believe that from all the millions of persons in Chicago that night, accident picked out the Hon. CATO SELLS to be the victim of a devil-wagon?

EXPECTED FIGHTING IN NATAL.

Gen. Buller has made the first move in the next operation for the relief of Ladysmith in the direction expected. In his despatch from Springfield, which lies between the Little Tugela and the upper stream of the Tugela. e reports the occupation of the south bank of the latter at Potgieter's Drift and the seizure quent reconnoissances that have been made in this direction since the defeat at Colenso that there was an ulterior intention to make a movement by the Boer right flank The Boers at least expected it, as they disappeared from Springfield about a week ago. according to the reports of the British scouling parties, and took up a position on the north side of the Tugela, commanding Potgieter's Drift, and have strongly fortifled and intrenched it, mounting on it some of the guns in his despatch referred to, confirms he reports previously received on this subject.

The importance of this move of Gen. Buller's is at once apparent on examining the mar. Should the passage of the Tug-la at that point be successfully effected, and the Boers be driven from their intrenched position, the British will obtain hold of the road between Acton Homes and Dewdrop, and be on the shortest road into Ladysmith, with a temporary railroad base somewhere near Springfield. In addition, as has been already pointed out, they at once control the roads leading to the Olivier's Hock, Bezuidenhout and Tintwa passes, which will be important in view of the operations to follow. The Boers holding the positions commanding Potgieter's Drift are said to be under Gen. Ben Viljoen, one of the most energetic of Gen. Joubert's subordinates, and comprise the Johannesburg contingents, a large number of which are for-

There is no indication of what other movecontrol of the crossing of the Tugela below Pieter's Station and take the Boor positions at Fort Wylie and along the north bank in reverse, while a frontal demonstration in force was made to retain the occupying forces. Another demonstration on the Weenen road

In all probability the dispositions for the next advance on the Tugela are already as complete as they can be under the circumstances, and so far as the difficulties attending the transport service permit. According to the reports of the Boer preparations, they appear fully alive to the importance of the next fighting, which cannot now be far off, for notnt reports about the condition of things in Ladysmith, there is little doubt that it is in need of early relief. The losses sustained in last Saturday's fighting have seriously weakened the effective strength of the garrison, and the numbers of deaths from fever which have been reported show that the general health is rapidly deteriorating. The official statement of the casualties on the 6th puts them at 13 officers and 135 men killed, and 27 officers and 245

From the other spheres of operations there is nothing of much importance, but movements are noted on the Boer side that indicate preparations to meet a change in the future course of the campaign. While a second failure on the part of Gen. Buller may involve the early capitulation or evacuation of Ladysmith, his sucess will mark a new departure in the conduct of the war, and open the way to the central advance through the Orange Free State to Johannesburg and Pretoria, which is said to have been the original policy of the campaign.

THE WIFE OF OOM PAUL Her Distrust of Englishmen, Her Piety and Her Domestic Virtues.

From the Christian Intel igences of the land is knitting stockings for her grand. children. She is sitting on the porch of the simple cottage which constitutes the executive mansion of the South African Republic. In the "Zykamer" (parior) the President confers with his Cabinet. "Tonte" (aunt) Kruger's attention seems to be entirely taken up by her work. She is counting the stitches. Suddenly she raises her head and listens. Sometody is speaking Laglish.

she raises her head and listens. Sometody is speaking English.

It is one of the guards which have been placed around the cottage in order to protect. One Paul from any treacherous design on the part of the "Uitlanders." Mrs. Kruger has an invincible aversion to the tongue of the firstsh, a though she speaks it fairly well. She immediately puts her knitting down and enters the room where the Cabinet is in session. She unceremonicular interrunts the son. She used where the Cabinet is in ses-crossedings and informs "Neef" too sin Jou-ert that one of the guards was an "Engels-ion" (Englishman). Through the win-let Joubert laughs and assures has too, be guard to be supposed in the s Piet Joubert laughs and assures her that the guard is a loyal. "Airikander." Her hus-land supports him, but his good wife is not satisfied. She quotes the old Dutch provert that "caution is the mother of the china closet," and insists that the guard be replaced. closet," and insists that the guard be replaced by a man who will speak "de taal" (the language when on duty. The members of the Cabinet know from experience that there is no gain-saying "Tonte" Kruger in matters which pertain to her husband's safety, and under some pretext or other Gen. Joubert sends the offending guard home. "The first lady of the land" returns to the porch and quietly recovered by the first lady of the land."

and returns to the porch and quietly re-sumes her knitting.

A truly remarkable woman is this old lady, in whose veins flows the blood of the Duplessis family, one of her ancesters having been the great Duc de Richeileu.

When the writer's informant, Mr. H. Vers-When the weiter's informant, Mr. H. Verschum, the weil-known Dutch traveller, visited President Kruzer at Pretoria he found Mrs. Kruzer engaged in preparing dinner, the incarnation of asimple housekeeper; yet, when an hour later the conversation turned on matters political, he was surprised to find heremarkably well informed, her husband evidently having a deer respect for her judgment. Mrs. Kruzer reminded Mr. Verschum distinctly of the Princess Rismarck whom he had met in Varzin vears before, and who, though never openiz mixing in politics, seemed to him to be a very valuable counsellor to the man of bood and from

very valuable counsellor to the man of blood and iron. Kindhearted as she is, there is a peculiar barn in her eyes whenever the subject of nucland is mentioned, and her distrust of all act is first-is is so deep that to the cassal is terit may seem unjust. But when she beins to tell of the dangers and the misery of the one "treks" to which her family has been oreed by British soldiers, it is easily undertood how deeply this aversion is rooted in her eart as well as in the breasts of all Afrikanders. "It may be noted here that his is the name which all flows invariably live to themselves, they never using the word Boer, "except as a designation for a farmer.) It is a common thing in the Transvaal to lear mothers bring their children to obedience by telling them that the "In elsman" will sten them unless they mind their parents. When we take this hatred of their enemies no consideration, the kindness and humanity to the which the Boars—even meconding to

When we take this hatred of their enemies into consideration, the kindness and humanity with which the Boers-even according to English testimony-treat the British wounded and prisoners in the present wire becomes a strong proof of the true Christian spirit among the people of the Boer republics.

A very profity example of this is furnished when Mrs. Krüger and her husband every morning gather the whole household in the parlor and a chapter from the Scriptures is read by either the President himself or his wife.

wife.
The first lines of Mrs. Kruger's favorite hymn, translated from the Dutch, read as follows: Where Love doth dwell, there the Lord's blessing ineth, dwells the Lord, there man His bliss ob-In life and in eternity."

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS. The Impossibility of Great Britain's Gaining

Anything by Pursuing the War

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reorts from South Africa continue to be wholly discouraging to the British. So far, no ray of welcome light appears. The report of the mental collapse of Gen. Methuen and his consequent recall is denied by the London War Office. but it seems to have some foundation in fact. At any rate, there is no question that great dissatisfaction with him exists in his army and it indicative of grave demoralization. The hopes placed on Gen. Buller are vain. Gen. White at Ladysmith seems to be in worse case than he was before his herulded victory

of the crossing. It was evident from the fre- | Town. The best troops of the army are everycaptured at Colenso last month. Gen. Buller, expeditionary forces of a few thousand only,

Action among Cathones, new special contents of the performance of "Le Provider".

The latest occasion of offence we.

Action in the performance of "Le Provider".

Action of which have been decay to the head, upon which have leave on the performance of "Le Provider".

Action of which have been decay which a true of the performance of "Le Provider".

Action is a commander of the performance of the pe ments are contemplated, but one of them | England. London is reported as not expecting should be against. Inhiawe Hill, so as to obtain | that their preliminary task will be completed

This is not a cheerful outlook for the British. but they must face it. Already the war has lasted three months, it having begun on Oct. 12, with the invasion of Natal by the Boers, and no where is there a sign of its ending. withstanding the optimistic character of re- There is no reason now to expect that three months hence it will be any nearer a conclusion, unless meanwhile it is brought to an end by negotiations. About two weeks hence Parliament will meet and the outcome of the bitter assault on the Government, with which all England is resounding, cannot even be guessed at. The markets of the world wil continue to be disturbed by the delay, and England will be counting the cost of its folly in following Chamberlain into so disastrous a war for advantages which would have come to British interests naturally and peacefully it their logical operation had not been interfered The list of casualties over which England is sorrowing, or which it is regarding with humiliation, is already long, and it is increasing daily, but it is short as compared

> with what it will be before the end is in sight. Is it all worth while? Is there possible and gain to come which can compensate for the mortifying record of the past three months and restore to the British Empire its lost military prestige? Are not the chances rather that the exhibition to the world of the tremendous strain to which that vast empire must be subjected in order to resist even the little South African republics will tend to weaken that prestige still further? Moreover, at what time within the memory of living men lose? Has not the empire got along without it during that period, progressing and extending and wielding new and greater power menawhile as never before in its history? The demonstration of British military in apacity afforded in South Africa has come as no surprise to military critics. What reason has there been to expect that the British officers would be able to deal successfully with the conditions of modern war, with a civilized enemy able like the Boers to utilize the advantages for the defence offered by modern arms? The reports of the mental and moral collapse of British Generals and their forces are not surprising. The task upon which they have entered is new to them, and in many respects it is new in war. The defence has now gained an advantage which offsets mere superiority in numbers, more especially in such a country as that in which the South African war

> is proceeding. If, then, England now gives up the job as not worth the terrible cost of pushing it, as Gladstone did in 1881, will it not save much and lose nothing which it has not lost already? It will be stronger than it would be after an exhausting war, even if the end was the overwhelming of the Boers after British military abilities had been exhausted to their utmos extremity. Would such an exhibition tend to spread terror of the British arms in France and Germany and Russia? Would it have the effect of discouraging attempts to break up the British Empire?

> The wisest course, the truest statesmanship, therefore, will be to repeat in 1000 the sagacious settlement of the Boer war made by Gladstone in 1881. No glory can come to England from success and no enhancement of power. Of course, it can defeat an enemy so insignificant numerically if it turns out its whole military resources and keeps up fighting long enough. Everybody understands that if an empire containing a quarter of the popula-tion of the globe keeps hammering away indefinitely at a little people of three hundr thousand it can beat them eventually by sh-force of numbers. But would that not be li But would that not be like wheel? Would it not excite breaking a fly on a wheel? Would it is the derision of the civilized world ra-voke its fear? Ami NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Jews in all Countries.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: An Englishman who says in THE SUN that the Jews are more to be nation prospers and is growing richer years fter year which does not restrict the inhabitation or the trading and competition by the Jews. In all the been for the Jews England might not be enjoying as much liberty as she does now. Jewish gold was very essential to the British Empire in time of war and when she needed it most. when she needed it most.

A Jew and a True American Citizen.

Texas Has Been Under Six Flags.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat, Scarcely another State in the Union has as remarkable and interesting a history as Texas. In one respect at least it occupies a unique position in the history of American States. Since its discovery six different governments have at different times claimed its allegiance and as many d derent flags have waved over it, those of France, Spain, Mexico, Independent Texas, the United States and the Confederate States. The foundation of T. xas Statebood was not laid as a British colony, nor under the grant or control of the British crown, as were those of the original thirteen States. Its first settlement dates back more than two hundred years, and its first American colonists went there under terms and conditions imposed by a foreign State, to whose language, laws and institu-

How Roberts Heard of His Son's Death.

Lord Roberts learnt the news of his son's death at the Trave'lers' Club. He was talking to a distinguished General at a little distance from the tape. round which was formed a circle of members. Someone who did not know he was present, exclaimed. "Good heavens! Bobs son is killed." what?" cried Lord Roberts, elbowing his way to the tape. He read the fatal intelligence, and then

CATHOLIC RITUAL AT THE OPERA. Complaint That It Is in Bad Taste and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an annual subscriber to the opera of many years standing I wish to protest, through the columns of your valued journal, against an abuse of constant occurrence in the stage management of the Grau Opera Company. I refer to the persistently contemptuous treatment of Catholic ritual whenever this is represented in opera. It must be a source of great offence to the thousands of Catholies who patronize Mr. Grau's performances, and I think this public protest should appropriately appear in THE Sun, which has undoubtedly a larger circulaover the Boers. Nothing comes to relieve tion among Catholics than any other daily

presence of God in His consecrated temple. Calvd atone has shown combined artistic sense and religious instinct in presenting this scene at the porch of the church.

Now, I maintain that though Mr. Grau may take the liberty to introduce Catholic ritual into his performances, he has no right to take liberties with it. In every instance the only effect produced is one of contempt and rudicule of sacred subjects. It might be pardonable in a "barn-storming" company, but it is inexcusable at the Metropolitan Opera House. If Catholic ritual could only be studied like the ancient Egyptian, from stone inscriptions and papyri, Mr. Grau and his stage manager might excite only our sympathy in their efforts, but, as a short walk to the Cathodral on any great feast day, or even a few questions to any Catholic ecclesiastic would suffice to brush away their ignorance, Catholics can but leal that the undignified and irreverent manager in which subjects and objects sacred to them are represented is due merely to contemptuous indifference.

New York, Jan. 12.

NO PLAGUE AT RIO.

That the City Is Free From the Disease. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nir: As the uestion of existence of bubonic plague introduces the chance of serious embargo on the ousiness with Brazil whether import or export, I have taken the trouble of cabling to Mr. Paul Taxes, in Rio, asking him whether there is any plague in that city. I am this afternoon in

eccipt of Mr. Taves's reply as follows: "Have seen Sefior Nuno. Up to the present, no." As the Minister from Brazil in Washington knows Dr. Nuno Andrade not only as a highly espected physician, but also as the Chief the Health Department in Rio, it would undoubtedly be beneficial to the interests of Brazil, as well as this country, if the above message is given to the public and to the United States Government officials in Washington, with the idea that there should be no unnecessary disturbance of commerce between this country and Brazil based upon erroneous

reports, or on cases of sickness which, after all, leave very serious doubt as to their being bubonic plague.

It is a well known fact that quarantine boards in the different countries of Ecrope have not exacted quarantine on any steamers or cargoes from Brazil, with the one exception of the steamer Berenice at Trieste, and the reason for this has been the serious question whether any case of real bubonic plague existed in Santos, the chances being that it was some other similar disease not contagious or really dangerous. Yours very truly,

Corn Exchange Bank Building.

Corn Exchange Bank Building. New York, Jan. 12.

CANNON IN THE MELTING POT. Old Guns in the Charlestown Navy Yard Being Turned Into Iron-Shot Goes, Too. From the Bos'on Evening Transcript

Only a few of the old cannon which have bee ceumulating in the gun park at the Charlestown Navy Yard for many years past now remain there. For some time teamsters hav een carting them off to the Fitchburg Railroad for shipment to Pittsburg, Pa. Some of these old cannon were cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry near Pittsburg, to which they are now eing sent. It seems a remarkable coincidence that many of them should be broken up and reeast into other forms at the same place from which they were sent out new over a quarter of a century previous, and that many have never been in service. Some have lain undisturbed beneath the old trees on the park for years-

and some even have spent their life there. The old guns have been placed in the park as fast as they were turned over by the ships and these, with some brought directly from

as fast as they were turned over by the ships, and these, with some brought directly from the toundries, have formed the unique collection which for many years has been a seature of the Navy Yard.

The oldest of the guns was cast at a foundry in Richmond, Va., in 1855. The others were from wielv separated points, and were cast in the years from 1875 to 1834. The 19-inch guns came from the foundries at Fort Pitt, Pittsburr, Pa.; West Point, N. Y.; South Boston, (Silas Alger & Co.); Richmond, Va.; Providence, R. I., Buillers'). The 11-inch guns came from the Portland Company; Z. Chaffee; Hinckley, Williams & Co., Boston, Builders' Foundry, Providence; Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburr, and Silas Alger & Co., South Boston, R.; Parrott male the 100-rounder Parrotts. While some of the old pieces were never mounted on board ship, many were and dig good service. Many, no doub; could tell much of historical interest if only they could speak. The four 15-inch were taken from the old monitor Miantonomoh.

These immense cannon were cast in 1834-5, three at Fort Pitt, and one at South Boston. They were taken from the Miantonomoh and brought to the gun park in 1871.

The Tacony, Kennebec, Franklin, Fearnot, Oscoola, Wassue, Pawnee and Swatara turned over their 11-inch guns to the yard, Some 15-inch guns were received from the Oscoola, Vincinnes, Sabine, Theonderoga, Wabsah, Ossipee, Hartford and Yantie. The Worcester gave up her 90-pounders Ic 1895 the Ticonderoga had one 60-pounder, but it was finally turned over to the yard by the Ossipee, to which ship it had been transferred. The schoolship St. Mary's, now at New York, had two 60-pounders and the historic old Kearsarge one, which ship than however, was not in the Kearsarge's original battery.

The number of guns of each class at the yard previous to the sale was is follows: Steve 700

however, was not in the Kearsarge's original battery.

The number of guns of each class at the vard previous to the sale was as follows: Seven 700 Parrotts, seven 60-peunder Parrott rifles, seventy-six 9-inch guns, five 10-inch guns, one 60-peunder breach-loading gun one 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, eighty-nine 11-inch guns, four 15-inch guns, one 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, eighty-nine 11-inch guns four 15-inch guns, one 8-inch mortars, fourteen 32-peunder fifty-seven hundredweight-guns; two 32-peunder forty-five hundredweight-guns; twenty 30-peunder Parrott rifles. The 15-inch guns weigh twenty-one tons each. The total weight of all the guns at the park was, approximately, 2,440,000 pounds.

Fourteen of the 9-inch guns were put in order for the 8-tate of Massachusetts, and twenty-three 30-peunder Parrott rifles are reserved for Grand Army posts, municipalities, cemeteries and public parks, the idea being to make them serve in this way as monuments to the dead heroes of our wars. Many towns, too poor to erect monuments, have in this way obtained fitting memorials.

The shot park is sharing the fate of its peighbor.

obtained fitting memorials.

The shot park is sharing the fate of its neighbor. Very few of the old shot and shell now bor. Very few of the old shot and shell now remain in the park. They, too, have been sen to Pittsburg to share the fate of the guns. Like the guns, a few have been set up in

CONSUL MACRUM HEARD FROM

lo Explanation of His Beasons for D

ing to Return to the United States. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The mystery rounding the intense desire of Consul Ja E. Macrum to get back to the United St. from Pretoria, when his presence at the Tra vaal capital was urgently required, w deepened to-day by the receipt at the Sta. Department of mail despatches from Mr. Macrum. Most of these communications, and there were a number of them, merely reported the confirmation of despatches sent by telegraph by the Consul. The State Department regulations require that diplomatic and consular officers shall mail to the Departmen copies of all telegraphic messages, so that there will be no danger of mistakes. It wis

ness of appearance to mik and milk products. As a rule no question was asked as to the injurious or non-injurious character of the dye so used.

One of the best coloring matters for the purpose appeared to be Martius yellow—known also under the name of naphthol yellow, naphthalene yellow. Manchester yellow, saffron yellow and golden yellow. Chemically this substance is dinitro-alpha-naphthol, which is prepared by a series of chemical operations from naphthalene, the substance which crystallizes in gas mains. The principal chemist of the Government laboratory assured the witness that this was an important constituent in the making of lyddite. Martius yellow is itself silghtly explosive when heated, but, of course, no alarm need be raised on this account when it becomes known that it is used in milk and milk pro fucts to impart to them a rich, creamy color. Physiological experiments, however, have shown that Martius yellow is an extremely injurious coloring matter and should be wholly prohibited. Further, it may lead to highly injurious results by merely coming into contact with an abrasion of the skin.

MAINE'S BOSS POPULIST REPOLTS.

L. C. Bateman, Populist Candidate for Governor in 1896, Declares for Expansion. Prom As Magnolia Indicator. "There has never been a moment since Deway stroyed the Spanish fleet that we could have got

out of those islands without making ourselves t laughing stock of the world. "Had we sailed out of Manila Bay the day after th. battle, the fleets of Germany and France would have ninediately sailed in. The moment the Filipines under Aguinaldo fired on our troops it was impossible to leave without positive diagrace. We had to whip them or turn tail and run from a pack of savages. Their treatment of us showed that they were

unfit for independence. leve in opp reason than the Republicans happen to support it. This is the Democratic dog-in-the-manger policy. "I have noticed that nearly all our papers that are

supporting the Democratic policy and position talk about our trying to 'tyrannize' the Filipinos. To my mind, this is pure rot. "If I have written strongly, it is because I feel strongly. If the Philippine question is of the hour, then we must choose between Democracy and Republicanism. If this is to be the final result of twenty-five years of agitation for financial reform

then you can go to the Democrats and I will go with the Republicans." A Fine Old English Lady.

From the Westminster Gaseite. A very remarkable old lady-Lady Emily Poleyfied yesterday at Stoke Edith Park, her fine manaion in Herefordshire, in her ninety-fifth year. Born in 1805, and a daughter of the third Duke of Montrose, she was wedded to Mr. Edward Thomas Foley, who, over half a century ago, left her a widow with a fine estate. Till the last she retained almost unimpaired all her faculties, and was straight as an arrow and ready to take part in the functions and amusements of the county as if she had been fifty years younger. She dearly loved to be clothed in the richest of stuffs and the brightest of colors, and her dresses, bonnets and caps were the admiration of all beholders, and, however gorgeous they might be, were not unbecoming to her. occasion of unveiling the portrait of the Queen in the Shire Hall at Hereford, in September, 1897, she was bold enough to appear in Jubilee colors, with a scarlet satin gown to match the uniform of the ord-Lieutenant and officers assembledon the platform, a white bonnet, trimmed with blue and red bows and some tricolor ribbons, attached to her

left breast. Lady Emily owned a good part of Great Malvern and formerly used to drive over there from her Herefordshire home every summer to receive her rents, doing the journey with four horses and postilions, and being welcomed at the outskirts of Mal-

Praying for a Revival of Religion.

From the Christian Intelligencer. United and earnest prayer is this week being offered unto God for a revival of pure and undefiled religion. This is the conscious need in the hearts of God's people. There is much religious sloth and widespread spiritual declension. The causes of this condition have been long and widely discussed in the public prints and from the pulpit and platform, remedies for it have received no little attention. When reduced to the final analysis, it will be found that sin is the cause of it all, and repentance the only remedy. And just so soon as the Church by thorough heart, searching, and prayerful confession, and unfeigned repentance, and absolute renunciation of evil, presents herself before God, will He bestow the revival blessing so much needed, and which is coming to be more and more desired and sought. The present spiritual status of the Church calls for this preliminary and fundamental work within herself, if she would address herself effectually to the great cause of world-wide evangelization,

Blooming Florida.

From the Grinesville Sun. Florida is now on a solid foundation. There is no longer apprehension of general disaster in consequences of freezes. The interests of the State are now sufficiently diversined to prevent serious losses, no matter how cold the winters may become. Since the destruction of the orange groves in the greater part of the State other industries have sprung up which are not affected by cold weather. If every orange tree in Florida were destroyed by a freeze the prosperity of most of the industries of the State would not be materially damaged.

Fox Hunt of Thirty-five Miles.

From the Philad lphia Times. WEST CHESTER, Jan. 10,-The West Chester Hant had a run of thirty-five miles to-day, covering six hours, Only two riders, Patrick Corcoran and Lin Lewis, were able to stay with it. Several times the fox stared death in the face, but good strategy and still better use of his legs enabled him to reach a rocky copse near Mortonville, where he took to cover, and the hunters were obliged to leave him there.